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General Assembly

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Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 130
Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union

Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Chile, Croatia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Uganda and Uruguay: draft resolution

Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[1] which attests to the broad and substantive cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union over the past two years,

Taking note of the resolutions adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union and circulated in the General Assembly and the many activities undertaken by the organization in support of the United Nations,

Taking note also of the outcome of the World Conferences of Speakers of Parliament held in 2000, 2005 and 2010, including the 2010 Declaration on Securing Global Democratic Accountability for the Common Good,[2] which reaffirms the commitment of national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union to supporting the work of the United Nations and continuing efforts to bridge the democracy gap in international relations,

Taking into consideration the Cooperation Agreement between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union of 1996,[3] which laid the foundation for cooperation between the two organizations,

[1] A/66/770.
[2] A/65/289, annex I.
[3] A/51/402, annex.

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Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[4] as well as the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[5] in paragraph 171 of which Heads of State and Government resolved to strengthen further cooperation between the United Nations and national parliaments through their world organization, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, in all fields of the work of the United Nations,

Recalling also its resolution 57/32 of 19 November 2002, in which the Inter-Parliamentary Union was invited to participate in the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer, as well as resolutions 57/47 of 21 November 2002, 59/19 of 8 November 2004, 61/6 of 20 October 2006 and 63/24 of 18 November 2008,

Recalling and further endorsing its resolution 65/123 of 13 December 2010 in which the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to pursue a more systematic engagement with the Inter-Parliamentary Union in organizing and integrating a parliamentary component of and contribution to major United Nations deliberative processes and the review of international commitments,

Welcoming the annual parliamentary hearings at the United Nations, as well as other specialized parliamentary meetings organized by the Inter-Parliamentary Union in cooperation with the United Nations in the context of major United Nations conferences and events,

Welcoming also the growing cooperation between the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the new United Nations bodies, in particular the Peacebuilding Commission, the Development Cooperation Forum and the Human Rights Council, in support of the shared goals of democratic governance, national dialogue and reconciliation, respect and promotion of human rights, and enhanced development effectiveness,

Recognizing in particular the work of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in the areas of gender equality, the empowerment of women and combating violence against women, and the close cooperation between the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the relevant United Nations bodies, including the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the Commission on the Status of Women,

Recognizing the effective cooperation between the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union in the organization of the national review of international commitments,

Acknowledging the role and responsibility of national parliaments in regard to national plans and strategies, as well as in ensuring greater transparency and accountability at both national and global levels,

1. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Inter-Parliamentary Union to provide for a greater parliamentary contribution and enhanced support to the United Nations;

2. *Encourages* the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union to continue to work closely in various fields, in particular peace and security,

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[4] See resolution 55/2.

[5] See resolution 60/1.

economic and social development, international law, human rights and democracy and gender issues, bearing in mind the significant benefits of cooperation between the two organizations, to which the report of the Secretary-General attests;[1]

3. *Encourages* the Inter-Parliamentary Union to strengthen further its contribution to the work of the General Assembly, including its revitalization, and in relation to the process of United Nations reform and system-wide coherence;

4. *Also encourages* the Inter-Parliamentary Union to continue its efforts in mobilizing parliamentary action towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by the target date of 2015, as well as in bringing a parliamentary contribution to the design of the next generation of global development goals;

5. *Welcomes* the practice of including legislators as members of national delegations to major United Nations meetings and events, as appropriate, and invites Member States to continue this practice in a more regular and systematic manner;

6. *Invites* Member States to further consider ways to regularly work with the Inter-Parliamentary Union in facilitating a parliamentary component to major international processes, along the lines of the parliamentary track of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul from 9 to 13 May 2011;

7. *Calls for* the annual parliamentary hearing at the United Nations to be more closely linked to major United Nations processes, including the preparation of global conferences, so as to help inform such deliberations from a parliamentary perspective;

8. *Encourages* the Inter-Parliamentary Union to provide a parliamentary contribution to the United Nations human rights treaty bodies and the Human Rights Council, along the lines of the cooperation developed in recent years between the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and national parliaments whose countries are under review;

9. *Invites* UN-Women to work closely with the Inter-Parliamentary Union in such areas as the empowerment of women, institutional gender mainstreaming, support to parliaments in promoting gender-sensitive legislation, combating violence against women and the implementation of relevant United Nations resolutions;

10. *Encourages* the Inter-Parliamentary Union to further assist in developing closer cooperation between the United Nations and parliaments at the national level, including in terms of strengthening parliamentary capacities, reinforcing the rule of law and helping to align national legislation with international commitments;

11. *Calls upon* United Nations country teams to develop a more structured and integrated manner of working with national parliaments, inter alia, by involving parliaments in consultations on national development strategies and on development aid effectiveness;

12. *Encourages* the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to more systematically avail themselves of the unique expertise of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and its member parliaments in strengthening

parliamentary institutions, particularly in countries emerging from conflict and/or in the transition to democracy;

13. *Calls for* the regular annual exchange between the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and the senior leadership of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, with a view to building greater coherence in the work of the two organizations, maximizing parliamentary support for the United Nations and helping to forge a strategic partnership between the two organizations;

14. *Recommends* that a new Cooperation Agreement between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union be drawn up, so as to reflect progress and developments over the past years;

15. *Decides*, in recognition of the unique role of national parliaments in support of the work of the United Nations, to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session the item entitled "Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union" and invites the Secretary-General to submit a report under this item.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 19
Sustainable development

Antigua and Barbuda and Republic of Korea: draft decision

Arrangements for accreditation and participation of intergovernmental organizations in the preparatory process and in the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

The General Assembly, recalling its resolution 66/197 of 22 December 2011, and taking note of the note by the Secretariat:[1]

Decides to accredit the intergovernmental organizations identified in the note by the Secretariat and invite them to participate in the work of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and in the Conference itself, with observer status, in accordance with paragraph 20 of annex II to resolution 66/197.

[1] A/66/794.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 75
Report of the International Criminal Court

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zambia: draft resolution

Report of the International Criminal Court

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 65/12 of 23 November 2010, and all its previous relevant resolutions,

Recalling also that the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court[1] reaffirms the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reiterating the historic significance of the adoption of the Rome Statute,

Emphasizing that justice, especially transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict societies, is a fundamental building block of sustainable peace,

Convinced that ending impunity is essential if a society in conflict or recovering from conflict is to come to terms with past abuses committed against civilians affected by armed conflict and to prevent future such abuses,

Acknowledging the fact that the International Criminal Court has achieved considerable progress in its analyses, investigations and judicial proceedings in various situations and cases that were referred to it by States parties to the Rome Statute and by the Security Council, and where they were initiated by the Prosecutor

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2187, No. 38544.

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of the International Criminal Court *proprio motu*, in accordance with the Rome Statute,

Recalling that effective and comprehensive cooperation and assistance in all aspects of its mandate by States, the United Nations and other international and regional organizations remain essential for the International Criminal Court to carry out its activities,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General for providing effective and efficient assistance to the International Criminal Court in accordance with the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court ("Relationship Agreement"),[2]

Acknowledging the Relationship Agreement as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 58/318 of 13 September 2004, including paragraph 3 of the resolution with respect to the payment in full of expenses accruing to the United Nations as a result of the implementation of the Relationship Agreement,[3] which provides a framework for continued cooperation between the International Criminal Court and the United Nations, which could include the facilitation by the United Nations of the Court's field activities, and encouraging the conclusion of supplementary arrangements and agreements, as necessary,

Noting the need for funding of expenses related to investigations or prosecutions of the International Criminal Court, including in connection with situations referred to the Court by the Security Council,

Welcoming the continuous support given by civil society to the International Criminal Court,

Recognizing the role of the International Criminal Court in a multilateral system that aims to end impunity, establish the rule of law, promote and encourage respect for human rights and achieve sustainable peace, in accordance with international law and the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Expressing its appreciation to the International Criminal Court for providing assistance to the Special Court for Sierra Leone,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the International Criminal Court for 2010/11;[4]

2. *Welcomes* the States that have become parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court[1] in the past year, and calls upon all States in all regions of the world that are not yet parties to the Rome Statute to consider ratifying or acceding to it without delay;

3. *Welcomes* the States parties as well as States not parties to the Rome Statute that have become parties to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court,[5] and calls upon all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to that Agreement;

4. *Calls upon* States parties to the Rome Statute that have not yet done so to adopt national legislation to implement obligations emanating from the Rome

[2] Ibid., vol. 2283, No. 1272.

[3] Articles 10 and 13 of the Relationship Agreement.

[4] See A/66/309.

[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2271, No. 40446.

Statute and to cooperate with the International Criminal Court in the exercise of its functions, and recalls the provision of technical assistance by States parties in this respect;

5. *Welcomes* the cooperation and assistance provided thus far to the International Criminal Court by States parties as well as States not parties, the United Nations and other international and regional organizations, and calls upon those States that are under an obligation to cooperate to provide such cooperation and assistance in the future, in particular with regard to arrest and surrender, the provision of evidence, the protection and relocation of victims and witnesses, and the enforcement of sentences;

6. *Recalls* article 3 of the Relationship Agreement according to which, with a view to facilitating the effective discharge of their respective responsibilities, the United Nations and the Court shall cooperate closely, whenever appropriate, with each other and consult each other on matters of mutual interest pursuant to the provisions of the Agreement and in conformity with the respective provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Rome Statute as well as their need to respect each other's status and mandate,[6] and requests the Secretary-General to include information relevant to the implementation of article 3 of the Relationship Agreement in his report to be submitted pursuant to paragraph 11 of the present resolution;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of cooperation with States that are not parties to the Rome Statute;

8. *Invites* regional organizations to consider concluding cooperation agreements with the International Criminal Court;

9. *Recalls* that, by virtue of article 12, paragraph 3, of the Rome Statute, if the acceptance of a State which is not a party to the Statute is required under article 12, paragraph 2, of the Rome Statute, that State may, by declaration lodged with the Registrar of the International Criminal Court, accept the exercise of jurisdiction by the Court with respect to the crime in question;

10. *Encourages* all States parties to take the interests, needs for assistance and mandate of the International Criminal Court into account when relevant matters are being discussed in the United Nations;

11. *Emphasizes* the importance of the full implementation of all aspects of the Relationship Agreement,[2] which forms a framework for close cooperation between the two organizations and for consultation on matters of mutual interest pursuant to the provisions of that Agreement and in conformity with the respective provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Rome Statute, as well as the need for the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session of the expenses incurred and reimbursements received by the United Nations in connection with assistance provided to the International Criminal Court;

12. *Invites*, recalling the referrals of situations to the International Criminal Court already made by the Security Council, all States to consider contributing voluntarily to the bearing of expenses related to investigations or prosecutions of the Court, including in connection with situations referred to the Court by the Council,

[6] Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Relationship Agreement.

in accordance with the modalities for such contributions established by the Registrar of the International Criminal Court;

13. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work undertaken by the International Criminal Court liaison office to United Nations Headquarters, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue to work closely with that office;

14. *Encourages* States to contribute to the Trust Fund established for the benefit of victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court and the families of such victims, and acknowledges with appreciation contributions made to that Trust Fund thus far;

15. *Recalls* that, at the Review Conference of the Rome Statute, which was convened and opened by the Secretary-General and held in Kampala from 31 May to 11 June 2010, States parties reaffirmed their commitment to the Rome Statute and its full implementation, as well as its universality and integrity, and that the Conference undertook a stocktaking of international criminal justice, considering the impact of the Rome Statute on victims and affected communities, peace and justice, complementarity and cooperation, called for the strengthening of the enforcement of sentences,[7] adopted amendments to the Rome Statute to expand the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court to three additional war crimes when committed in armed conflicts not of an international character,[8] adopted amendments to the Rome Statute to define the crime of aggression and to establish conditions under which the Court could exercise jurisdiction with respect to that crime,[9] and decided to retain article 124 of the Statute;[10]

16. *Acknowledges* the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization,[11] in which the Secretary-General stated that following the success of the ninth session of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute, efforts towards universality had yielded positive results;[12]

17. *Takes note* of the decision of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute at its tenth session, while recalling that according to article 112, paragraph 6, of the Rome Statute, the Assembly of States Parties shall meet at the seat of the International Criminal Court or at United Nations Headquarters, to hold its eleventh session in The Hague,[13] looks forward to the eleventh session, which is to be held from 14 to 22 November 2012, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and facilities in accordance with the Relationship Agreement and resolution 58/318;

18. *Encourages* the widest possible participation of States in the Assembly of States Parties, invites States to contribute to the Trust Fund for the participation of

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[7] See resolution RC/Res.3 adopted by the Review Conference of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

[8] See resolution RC/Res.5 adopted by the Review Conference of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

[9] See resolution RC/Res.6 adopted by the Review Conference of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

[10] See resolution RC/Res.4 adopted by the Review Conference of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

[11] See A/66/1.

[12] Ibid., para. 65.

[13] See resolution ICC-ASP/10/Res.5 of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

least developed countries, and acknowledges with appreciation contributions made to that Trust Fund thus far;

19. *Invites* the International Criminal Court to submit, in accordance with article 6 of the Relationship Agreement, a report on its activities for 2011/12, for consideration by the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session.